OLD COLLEGE BOYS.

NAMES NOT BORN TO DIE-MEN WHO GAVE LUSTRE TO VIRGINIA.

teresting Reminiscences of General Ed-ward C. Carrington, Dr. John L. Kirk-patrick, William J. Lyle, &c.

CHRISTIANSBURO, Va., Jan. 12, 1892.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
You are always so ready to publish what recalls the names and lives of those who gave lustre to our Common wealth, and your readers are so largely interested in these events, that I send you some more letters which have been sent to me as compiler of our alumni catalogue.

GENERAL EDWARD C. CARRINGTON.
NORPOLE, Va., 1

United States Coust-Room,
November 24, 1891.

My Decay

UNITED STATES COUET-ROOM,
November 24, 1891.

To Dr. McIlvacine:

My Dear Sir.—I saw in The Richmond Dispatch a week or ten days ago a publication of a series of letters in regard to students in the past of Hampden-Sidney Vollege.

One or more of these letters seemed to aise or imply a doubt whether General Edward C. Carrington, of Halifax county, had been a student of the college. I can sestify unqualifiedly to the fact that he mas. My own personal history was large-shaped by that fact. I know from General Carrington himself that he was, and that while a student at Hampden-Sidney he was the room-mate and a class-mate of my father. Jesse Hughes, of Powhatan county. He often told me that when he heard, ten or tweive years afterwards, of the almost simultaneous death of my father and mother, leaving five children to be parcelled among their friends and relatives, he applied for me, the youngest. Accordingly at the age of three years! went to General Carrington, and became adopted and domesticated in his tamily. Strangely enough, I have a dreamy, misty recollection of his coming after me at my grandfather's, near the college. He travelled with Mrs. Carrington in a carriage. I recollect that on his way from my grandfather's going to Halifax county, where he lived, they stopped at the college, of which I suppose, was that of the basement.

The General told me in after-life that he and Mrs. Carrington during their visit on the occasion to the college went to the room which he and my father had occupied; from which I infer that the same building was then (1824) standing which had been in use in 1810 and 1811, or thereabout, while they were students.

General Carrington was one of the most intellectual and highly cultivated men whom I ever knew. He was an excellent Latinist, and spoke and read French with great facility. I do not recollect that he knew anything of Greek. He was thoroughly versed in history and in English literature, and belie's lettres. I think my father and be were congenial in their tastes. I have al

REV. DR. JOHN L. KIRKPATRICK AND OTHERS LEXINGTON, VA., September 8, 1880. To Mr. Van Woodson:

Interior Name Name 1 and 1 and

ne were:
1. Glaskins—I think his name was

Nashville, Tenn.)

4. Louis L. Klipstein, who entered the ministry, but soon abandoned it and devoted himself to the study of the Anglo-Saxon language and some of the cognate tongues, in which he became quite learned. He published a grammar, dictionary, and other elementary books of the Anglo-Saxon. He was A. A., LL. M., and Ph. D. of the University of Geissen, Germany, When I last saw him he was residing in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C. I have the impression that I was told that he had died.

5. Walter D. Leake, a successful and eminent lawyer in Goochland county, where he died a few years since.

6. William J. Lyle, a physician, married, lived, and died in Louisiana.

7. Robert J. McDowell, now living in Charlotte, N. C., a teacher for some years, then a planter on a large scale, and now president of a bank—a successful man in all his undertakungs.

Charlotte, N. C., a teacher for some years, then a planter on a large scale, and now president of a bank—a successful men in all his undertakings.

8. Nathaniel Abrain Venable, a physiciau, who died early in life.

9. Myself, of whom you know as many particulars. I suppose, as you have occasion for. (Since died.)

Of the class of nine, graduated in 1832, I am not certain that any are living except Jacobs, McDowell, and myself.

Of the class graduated in 1831, I can recall only Thomas Stanhope Flournov, now living in Danville; Robert Southgate, a physician in Norfolk, but now dead; Scott, from Prince Edward county; Woods, who married Miss Flournoy; Hicks, from North Carolina. I do not know whether any of the three last are living or not.

I can recall so few of the students who were in the classes below mine I doubt whether the list would be worth anything to you. What complicates the difficulty is, that of some whose names I could give you. I am unable to say whether they were in college with me or whether they were there whilst I was in the Theological Seminary. I will mention, however, as my componenties two Scotts—John and James.

of whom you inquire, was graduated in 1830. He died more than twenty years ago in Georgia, where he settled a few years after leaving college. I entered Hampden-Sidney in January, 1831, having spent a year in the University of Georgia, in which State my parents re-sides.

sides. I send this, fully aware how unsatisfactory it must prove. If there are any special items needed by you which you may think it probable I can give information about please mention them. It will, I again assure you, after im much pleasure to contribute, however meagrely, to the success of the work in which you are empowed.

of Boswell's Life of Johnson." You referred me to "Campbell's Ode on Burns," from which I plucked a poetical flowerst for my graduating speech. These are small matters, but I treasure them because they are associated with one whom I have always felt I could call a friend. The Lord bless you.

Affectionately yours,
J. L. KIBEPATRICE.

bonds—not so high now as when they purchased. Did not that limitation form a part of their purchase contract, and may not such holders appeal to the courts to declare such repeal to be a violation of the law holding such contracts inviolable. If the city wishes to maintain her credit let her avoid such a repeal as this and cease to sell to northern capitalists her bonds at less price than she does to her own citizens. No good citizen wishes to embarrass the city when making just and necessary but not extravagant expenditures, but there are reasonable limits beyond which no well-governed city should venture to go. "Cauxios."

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I find it will not be necessary to sak you to publish my two last letters against female doctors in insane asylums. The action of the House makes it clear that this honorable body has determined to follow the lead of a few misguided women rather than the medical profession—to prefer sentiment to science. The older I get the more I. am impressed with the wisdom of Shakspeare's observation that "men are but children of a larger growth." The flattened booms and flatter purses of thousands of our citizens, town and country, is another illustration that men follow and even place their money upon the "baseless fabric of a dream." Now, were legislators doctors I would bow gracefully to their decision, but I suppose there is not a half dozen medical men in the body, and instead of respectfully referring this important and new subject to the Medical Society of the State for discussion and recommendation, swallow it with the zest of the quack's sugar-coated pill. Would an assembly of doctors propose to codify the laws of the State? We shall expect a number of these gentlemen on returning home to seek the soothing influences of the little, soft, fat hand of some M. D. damsel (the big, black hand of the old mammy would be safer), but "sentiment, not science." is their motto. The fountains of Egeria, or Pharpa and Abana, are more healing than the waters of Jordan.

The following twenty propositions can be defended by facts and figures:

1. The medical care of the insane has not depreciated in respect either of talents or character in the past twenty years demanding this change. Never were nervous diseases so enthusiastically studied.

2. The offlice of a doctor is that of a messer, whose control of the sick should be absolute, and the yielding qualities of woman do not fit her to play that role, as she wants firmness and resolution.

3. To compel the board to select women in preference to men is to sacrifice experience or general practice.

7. As most all young women expect to marry, and as n

always will rule the world. Their habit is to trust and confide in man more than their own sex.

9. The head nurse can do all for the insane woman that the female doctor can by reason of her sex.

10. A nurse is in no sense a doctor, though the two offices seem to be confounded by many of the legislators; one is the absolute master and the other the strictly obedient servant; one does all the head work, the other all the hand work.

11. Woman is unfit for general practice, as she cannot visit patients alone at midnight in lanes and alleys.

12. Is not fit for public office-holding, as it exposes ner to be scandalized.

13. Doctors are on equal footing, and it is a violation of God's law, as woman's true position is subordinate in authority. In consultations she would likely be a "figure-head" or a stumbing-block.

14. Woman is for the acuteness of her sensibilities, would be apt to postpone bold and painful measures, even when demanded by the case.

15. Woman is by nature dependent and has not the self-reliance for sudden emergencies in practice. There may be a few exceptions, but these, like the Amazons, or worse than Amazons, would cut off both breats to be men or even manly.

16. They are too sympathetic to have a steady hand and assuring manner.

17. Women have not the courage to combat stera opposition from patients. Her nature is to yield to great odds. This

bat stern opposition from patients. Her nature is to yield to great odds. This trait is fully impressed upon her by her Creator for wise and domestic purposes—i. e., peace in the household.

18. Women act more from impulse than the property of the peace in the household.

1. Glaskins—I think his name was Thomas, but of this I cannot be certain. (Correct.) I have lost sight of him and know not whether he is living, but have an impression he is not. (Dead.)

2. William B. Hamblin, who the last time I heard of him was living in Murfreesboro', Tenn., and practicing law. I do not know whether he is now hving or not. (Dead.) It is many years since I have known anything of him.

3. Ferdinand Jacobs, a minister in the Presbyterian Church, now preaching near Charleston, S. C. He has spent much of his life in teaching. Has his third wife. I saw him in May last in Charleston; was looking hale and vigorous. (Living in Nashville, Tenn.)

4. Louis L. Klipstein, who entered the ministry, but soon abandoned it and devote herself to the pricate duties of the home. Her "voice must not be heard in the street." She should be "shame-faced" the sublished a grammar, diclarated. He published a grammar, diclarated.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : The exceeding importance of the Nica-ragua canal to our own country and to the world is no longer a matter of opinion. It is a great, overwhelming, and indisputa-ble feet.

is a great, overwhelming, and indisputa-ble fact.

1. The voyage of Columbus, 400 years ago, was to discover a near way from Eu-rope to the East.

2. Since his time all the leading nations of the world have been studying and work-ing for a water-passage over the isthmus.

3. Our own country has now the engineer-ing problem solved, and the franchise, the power and control of this passage in her own hands.

power and control of this passage in her own hands.

4. The Nicaragua canal is of more consequence to us than the strauts of Gibraltar to Western Europe.

5. It places all the ports of our country in comparatively near and easy intercommunication.

6. It gives to our Pacific coast a near and ready transportation for its grain, its fruit, its woods, its minerals, and all its inestimable wealth to the eastern markets of our own country and of Europe.

7. It doubles the efficiency of our navy and makes the defences of our ports ready and sure.

and makes the defences of our ports ready and sure.

8. It places our country in the best possible position to take and maintain the supremacy of the Pacific Ocean.

9. It doubles the availability of our coastline vessels trading from port to port.

10. It gives our southern and eastern and middle States great advantages in trading with the western coast of South America, with Australia, and all the East and the South seas.

11. It turns the flow of the wealth of the Indies and the best trade of Europe through the Caribean Sea, near to our southern shores.

12. It promises incalculable advantages to our southern and eastern ports, in markets for our products, and in returns of invaluable wealth from all the Pacific countries.

13. It completes the circuit of our country and makes it one in interest, one in enterprise, and one in empire, as the centre and supreme controlling power of the world world.

14. The nature and outlook of the enter

Not the Same Davidson. WINCHESTER, KY., January 16, 1892.

as not one of them is a fact?
My son was never a sailor in the United States navy, nor in any other service. He held for a number of years an office in the United States navy, which office he ragined four years ago on account of ill health. He is not alive now, and was not living when the assault was made by Chierana upon the American sailors as Valpariaso. Respectfully,

QUERIES & ANSWERS.

POINTS ABOUT THE HISTORY OF Whence " Eternal Vigilance "-Negro Tele

graph Operators—Racce in Richmond— Cleopatra and the Two Crears.

To the Editor of the Disposich:

I was riding up Main street once during the war with the venerable Bason Tait, when he asserted that the elevation at that point, which was the highest in that vicinity, and almost directly opposite Hardgrove's factory (Twenty-seventh and Main), was greater than that part of Main street on which stood the Exchange (now First National) Bank. I have often wondered if such is the fact, and I would be glad for you to decide.

Some time ago I published the fact as given by the Coast Survey that the elevation of Richmond above tide-level is but eleven feet, while that of Norfolk is twelve feet. I was roundly abused for the statement. So I now refer the question to you for the truth of the matter.

2. The writer has just been given a little black jar, perhaps of one-half-pound weight, full to the muzzle with still-fragrant Maccabov snuff. It has every appearance of age and is an original package. Its label bears this inscription: Day's Mizhare; Wholesaic and Retail by Musco L. Day, Apothecary and Druggist Market Square, Richmond, Va." Who remembers the name, and when did he flournsh?

PETERSBURG, 1892.

It will be a sufficient answer to both of the foregoing questions to give our correspondent the following elevations:

the foregoing questions to give our correspondent the following elevations:

Main and Twenty-seventh street is 82 6-10 feet above mean high-tide level.

Main and Twelfth street is 87 6-10 feet above mean high-tide level.

Main and Eleventh street is 96 2-10 feet above

mean high-tide level.

Broad and Twenty-ninth street is 145 6-10 feet above mean high-tide level.

Broad and Eleventh street is 160,3-10 feet
above mean high-tide level.

Franklin and Lombardy street is 206 6-10 feet

above mean high-tide level.
So Main street at its intersection with Twenty-seventh is not so high as Eleventh street in front of the First National Bank by about ten feet, and instead of Richmond being only eleven feet above tide level the several plateaus range from 145 to over 200 feet above that level. 2. Perhaps some of our readers can an

swer this question.

Virginianus "Sum," Etc. DE LAND, January 8, 1892.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Will you be so kind as to tell me if the following is an intelligible sum. If so what is the answer:
"Percentage, 75. Base, 200. What percent is 275?"

cent. is 275?"

2. As regards persons of all ages, whose part or duty is it to speak first, the younger or the older? (I allude to the common, every-day salutation.)

3. In the Lord's Prayer occurs "Hallowed be Thy name." Should hallowed be pronounced with two or three syllables?

VERITAS.

1. The common form of this question is "What per cent. is 275 of 200?" and the work is 275.00-:-200-1.371/4 per cent. the answer. The gentleman wishes to lead to this by his first statement, thus: If percentage is 75 and base 200, the rate per cent. is 75.00-:-200=.371/=371/2 per cent.; then 200 is 100 per cent. of 200 and 75 is 371% per cent of 200. Sum, 275 is 1371% per cent. of 200, Answer.

2. There can be no rule, strictly socalled, as to good manners any more than as to matters of taste. Reverence for age, which is a moral duty, and consideration tor inexperience, which is a virtue, will render impossible any difficulty or undue embarrassment in cases like the one sug-3. The dictionaries say two.

Holding Two Offices. BOULEVARD, NEW KENT COUNTY, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Chapter 138, page 111, of the Acts of Assembly of Virgina, 1889-'90, provides that 'no person shall hold more than one county or district office at the same time."

Does the above provision prohibit a person from holding the office of justice of the peace and being a district school trustee at the same time?

In other words, is the position of school trustee an office in contemplation of the above act of Assembly?

By answering above you will greatly oblige "A Constant Reader.

It is clear from sections 1453 and 1455 of

the Code of 1887 that a school trustee is a district officer, and it was expressly held in the case of Childrey vs. Rady, 77 Virginia R., 518, that school trustees are offi-Constitution. As a consequence, the same person cannot act as justice of the peace and school trustee at the same time, without infraction of the act of the General Assembly referred to by "Constant

To the Editor of the Dispatch: To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Until I saw your last Sunday's paper I had plumed myself on my nice dissection of the words "Benedick" and "Benedict." I had been expounding that "Benedick" was a synonym for married man, and that a Benedict, if anything, was the reverse, as being possibly a short way to speak of a male recluse, or a man sworn to celibacy. Please settle this for one or two READERS.

The latest authority, the Century Dic-

The latest authority, the Century Dictionary, gives Benedick and Benedict, preferring the latter, and saying in explanation "Benedick is an easy form of Benedict." Its definition of Benedict is "A sportive name for a newly-married man, lor, or who has been in the habit of ridiculing marriage."

To the Editor of the Disnatch:

I have a very old and rare curiosity in the shape of a history of Virginia, entitled "The True Travels, and Observations of Captain John Smith in Europe, Asis, and America," giving a full account of the first settlement of Virginia, &c.
Can you give me any idea of the value of such a book?

An original edition of Captain John Smith's History of Virginia would sell for probably \$2. if in perfect condition,

probably \$2, if in perfect condition, with the maps and plates.

The book referred to above is probably

the first volume of a reprint of John Smith's works issued in two volumes, 8 vo.. in Richmond in 1819. This work, in good condition, may be obtained for \$10.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Is there any manufactory in Virginia that makes round wooden boxes, sieves, &c., of thin material?

What kinds of woods are preferred for this purpose? X.
Round wooden boxes are not manufac

tured in Virginia. Ninety-nine per cent, of them are made in Maine and New Hampshire. Bass-wood is the material used Small square wooden boxes are manufac tured in Richmond. White holly, beech, or maple answers for this class of work.

Benjamin Harrison was Governor of Virginia from 1781 to 1784.

FREDERICESBURG, VA. To the Etitor of the Dispatch:

Will you kindly refer me (1) to some book where I can gain information about the Byrd family: also (2), of Lord Stirling, who fought at the battle of Princeton during the Revolution?

1. Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.

2. American Cyclopedia, under the heading William Alexander Value (1)

ing, William Alexander, Earl of Stirling. To the Etitor of the Discoute.

Referring to my diary I find the following brief mention of the dinner about which XXX inquires my our columns:

"January 4, 1865.—On general Levy whole came off one of the biggest dinner parties the world over any. General Levy whole camp was furnished with a plantid repeat to the extraced of Biobanch Hannes and

Petersburg. Large sums of money were contributed and enormous quantities of provisions were sent in from the country, and a whole week was occupied by a battallon of cooks at the Ballard House in preparing the mighty banquet." J. W. A.

Old Virginia Notes.

Francisconsum, Vi.

To the Editor of the Dissession some colonial and Virginia notes, duplicates of which I enclose.

Kindly inform me if these notes have Kindly inform me if these notes have any value:

Two-pound, £3, £5, and £30 notes, in good preservation, signed Poyton Handolph and John Blair; Robert Carter Nicholas, Treasurer, 1778. Also, 5 Spenish notes, used as Virginia currency in 1769, and 10 notes, ranging from 2s. 6d. to 5s., of dates from 1780 to 1769.

Yours respectfully,

The notes signed by Peyton Randolph and John Blair, and countersigned by Robert Carter Nicholas, Treasurer, are of greater scarcity than other notes, issued by Virginia, and are valued additionally for the autographs of Randolph and Blair,

by Virginia, and are valued additionally for the autographs of Randolph and Blair, They might probably be valued, if in good condition, at \$2 each or more. There were no "Spanish notes used as Virginia currency." Some of the conti-nentinal notes were redeemable in "Spa-nish milled dollars," and these are worth

from 25 cents to \$1 each acording to degree Penalty for Failure to Perform Road Duty.

1. Can a road supervisor cause the house-hold goods of the head of a family to be levied on and sold by a constable if he fails to work the two days prescribed by law?

RICHMOND, VA.

law?

2. If not, what mode does the law provide for him to collect the tax from a man
who owns nothing but the most necessary ousehold goods?

road duty shall be fined 75 cents for each day they fail to perform such. If the fine pe not paid to the surveyor within the time specified tickets against the delinquents for the amount, with an addition of 0 per cent, for costs, must be placed by the surveyor in the hands of a constable of his district or the speriff of the county

The fines for failure to perform road duty may be considered assessments in the meaning of the Constitution, and the Constitution does not exempt necessary house. hold goods from the payment of lawful claims for any taxes, levies, or assessments,

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

What Roman Emperor carried Cleo-patra in captivity to Rome?
 Were Augustus and Julius Cæsar the

same?
3. What author is credited with "My kingdom for a horse"?
54 Main street, Norfolk. 1. Cleopatra went to Rome on a visit in the time of Julius Cæsar. She was never carried captive there at all, and it was to avert this fate that she committed suicide, got in the time of Julius Casar, but in that

of Octavius (Augustus) Casar. 2. No.
3. Shakespeare—King Richard III., ac

> A Postal Question. EARLYSVILLE, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : If I change my post-office from A (which is the end of the route and nearer) to E on the same route, can I require the postmaster at A to send my mail back to E?

The postmaster at A says not, and refuses to do so.

The post-office regulations require all first-class matter to be forwarded as re-quested without the payment of additional postage. But all second-, third-, and fourthclass matter can only be forwarded after the postage has been fully prepaid a second time.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please put in your Query column a request for information as to where one can find the best defence of Generals Lee and Jackson in answer to the charge of ingratitude and dishonor in having been educated at a national military school and then taking up arms against the Federal Government. Also ask your readers to give you the names of the three best humorists among writers since Thackeray and Dickens.

Our correspondent is one of the most distinguished men of letters in Virginia.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : Kindly tell me in your next issue what is the population of Richmond by races. I have heard a great many people ask the question but have never heard it answered. Yours truly, C. M. M.

It has never been published as of the census of 1890, but we have a letter from the Census Bargan station that it come.

the Census Bureau stating that it soon For the city and county the figures of 1890 are as follows:

To the Editor of the Disputch :

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Are negroes allowed to hold the position of telegraph operator in any of the States? If so, in which? Please answer, and oblige A Subscriber.

We have never heard of a negro telegraph operator. A gentleman here who has had an experience of forty years in telegraphy says that he never knew one to be employed as an operator. But of course it is "allowable" to appoint them, though it would be an unpopular move.

GORDONSVILLE, VA.

Tell me how mans white women are confined in the penitentiary, and for what offences they were put there. S.

The total number is three, as follows: Ellen Sarver, from Craig county-crime, housebreaking and larceny; term, five years. Lizzie Smith, from Richmond city-crime, grand larceny; term, one and a half years, and Margaret Archer, from Brunswick county-crime, murder in the second degree; term, fourteen years.

The Washington Monument. AMBERST COURTHOUSE, VA.

Please answer through your Query column the following: "How high is the equestrian statue of Washington in your city?"

A SUBSCRIBER.
From the top of the hat to the horse's feet is 20 feet 3 inches; from the horse's feet to the ground is 40 feet—total height, 60 feet 3 inches.

The Baker Trial.

To the Editor of the Dispatch.

Has Dr. J. A. P. Baker's second trial come off yet; and if so, how did it result?

I notice that he was granted a new trial, but have never seen that the trial had taken place.

A DISPATCH BRADER.

The second trial is set for the next term of Washington County Court, which begins

"Eternal Vigilance." To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Who was the author and on what occasion did he use the expression: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"? F.
John Philpot Curran in his speech upon the "Right of Election," 1790.

If you suffer with lame back, especially n morning, Allcock's Plasters are a sure

HIGH-BRED HORSES.

HE PRINCE OF "STARTERS" AND HIS PAY ON NEW YORK COURSES.

Vinter Racing at Guttenburg-"Jimmy" Rowe's Horsey Career—His Opinon of Biackburn—Walden's \$35,000 a Year.

ace of the Richmond Dispatch.

NEW YORK, January 23.-When a couple of racing associations can afford to pay an adividual \$25,000 a year for "starting" horses at their meetings it ought to give the public an intimation that a race-track is a peculiarly profitable institution. This the sum which the Hudson-County Jockey Club and the Saratoga Association have contracted to pay J. F. Caldwell, who have contracted to pay J. F. Caldwell, who is generally referred to by the newspapers as the "Prince of Starters." The bulk of Caldwell's work under this liberal contract will be done at Guttenburg, the hill-top track back of Hoboken, where "winter racing" has for some time bloomed like the flowers in spring, as it were. The best features of a Sunday school are wholly absent at Guttenburg, and some people have said that a man is afforded more fine facilities for losing his money therethan he is in making investments with the Louisiana Lottery Company or taking chances with the gentlemanly keeper of a faro-bank. The weather is hardly a factor in Guttenburg racing. The horses—whether halt, lame, or blind—are expected to "start," even if ice is being cut on the track at the time. Perhaps this is the reason they require such a high-priced "starter." It isn't every man who would care to start horses under such conditions, and when one is found who will do it his services command a handsome figure. When a gambling concern like Guttenburg can be one of two associations to pay a "starter" more than twice as much as is paid to the Chief Justice of the United States, and as much as the President formerly received, it would seem to be time for the public to hedge in its bets. Caldwell, who is nearly sixty years of age, is a familiar figure about race-tracks and sporting resorts. He has grown stout and very gray since he began his present career at Brighton Beach in 1882. Since that time he has handled the flag in every city in the country that boasts of a first-class course. As Mr. Caldwell once remarked of himself: "Judging by the salary I have received my services have been appreciated." For some time after this "Frince of Starters" began to flutter the red silk he would insist upon owning horses that were to start in his races and it required a great deal of bitter criticism on the part is generally referred to by the newspapers ated." For some time after this "Frince of Starters" began to flutter the red silk he would insist upon owning horses that were to start in his races and it required a great deal of bitter enticism on the part of the newspapers and the betting public to induce him to give it up. Mr. Caldwell claims that no horse in which he had an interest ever had the advantage in a race because of that fact, and I have no doubt this is true. Still it always "made talk" and his friends were glad when he gave up and concentrated his talents entirely upon the start, unswayed by any possible interest he might have in the stop. Caldwell rides to and from the races in a carriage, lives at one of the up-town hotels, spends his money freely and indirectly the betting public "pays the freight." He is a Kentuckian by birth and his dialect is that of the intense southron. Last summer, when he wore a suit of gray tweed, patent-leather shoes, gayly caparisoned straw hat, and swing a dude can he was about as pleasant an object physically as you would wish to look upon.

A FREDERICKSBURG DOY.

look upon.

A FREDERICKSBURG BOY. When Caldwell forsook the so-called legitimate race-course in this vicinity and went over to the Guttenburg crowd his place was very soon filled by "Jimmy" Rowe, it isn't very many years ago that Rowe had charge of the cigar-stand in a hotel in Fredericksburg, Va., where he was born. Like most boys in a Virginia town he had a hankering for the race-track. His wildest dream has no doubt been more than realized, as he has now risen to the height of a trainer, owner, and starter, his salary in the latter capacity being \$100 a day. To be sure, he does not receive this for the year, but the compensation he will receive for his services with the flag will not him much more for the year than any but the ablest lawyers or most skilful physicians can earn. Rowe's chief success on the turf has been as a trainer. For three years he was trainer for the late August Belmont and developed some of the best horses of that famous stable. Among these flyers were Baceland, who carried off the Suburban stakes in 1889, Prince Royal, Lady Primrose, Fides, Lady Margaret, and La Tosca. Howe has rubbed against some very good horses in his time and has had much to do with developing their greatness. Looking back on all of them, he gives it as his opinion that Luke Blackburn was the grandest race-horse he ever trained or had any knowledge of. There is no doubt that Rowe will make a success is no doubt that Rowe will make a success as a professional starter. He has officiated in this capacity before and has got along creditably with some very difficult fields.

\$35,000 A YEAR FOR A TRAINER.

All the big money on the turf does not go to the starters and the men who hold stock in the associations. Take Wyndham Walden, for instance, grave and judicial in aspect, who during the past few years has been training for J. A. and A. H. Morris. Walden is also a Viriginiar and, like the horses he trains, he boasts that he comes of "racing stock," as the father was in the same business befor him. Like "Jimmy" Rowe, he began as a boy about the stable, finally domning the coveted silk of the jockey, and when he get too heavy to ride betook himself to training. His contract with Morris and son is worth to him about \$35,000 annually, which is considerably more than any other trainer earns. He receives a fixed salary of \$4,000 a year and a percentage of the winnings, affording him an aggregate income as above. He wasformerly trainer for Mr. George Lorillard, and while in charge of this stable developed the wonderful Sensation, the horse that as a two-year-old won eight straight stake races. It was Walden that brought out the speedy Tom Ochitree and the Duke of Magenta, and there are some horses in the Morris stables at the present time of which a great deal is expected.

There are jockeys who carn in the course of the vear half as much as the President of the vear half as much as the President \$35,000 A YEAR FOR A TRAINER.

There are jockeys who earn in the course of the year half as much as the President of the United States, and for all these inxurious incomes on the turf the meek but speculative American public pays the cills. And the large sums which are being paid for horses indicate that there is a belief in sporting circles that it will keep on paving them. While it has been questioned that Malcolm Forbes paid \$150,000 tor Arion, the phenomenal two-year trotter. I see mothing unlikely in the story. Mr. Forbes has the money to make such an investment, and it is well known that he has a vaulting ambition in the matter of yachts and fast trotters. St. Blaise was knocked down at public sale at \$100,000, and the horses that self for \$10,000 to \$3t.000 are becoming quite common. And that large part of the public possessed of the hallucination that it can best the book-makers at their own game settles the score in the end. THE VALUE OF NAMES.

book-makers at their own game settles the score in the end.

THE VALUE OF NAMES.

Mr. Robert Bonner's recent sale of trotting stock, extensively advertised as "bred by Bonner," and on his own farm, was not a remarkable financial success. This only shows that a man may be famous as a trotting-horse owner, driver, and even shoer-for Mr. Bonner claims to be the only man in America who understands a horse's feet, and knows how horses should be shod—and not be notably successful as a breeder. It was Mr. Bonner's first sale, and the horses, with one or two exceptions, brought only fairly good prices. That the sale attracted attention at all was only because it was "Bonner's." and this illustrates the value of a mere name. Yet it is the knowledge, or appreciation rather, of the worth of names as names that was the foundation of Mr. Bonner's fortune. Extensive advertising was merely adjunctive, so to speak, to the big-name boom. Mr. Bonner told a friend of mine years ago a little incident which never before has appeared in print; that whenshe was a bow, setting type in the old Courant office at Hartford, he used occasionally to indulge in the composition—pen, not type composition—of a paragraph or brief essay in moral tone, which he would modestly put on the editor's desk. These little flights, assumed to be "extracts," were credited to Channing or some other great name, and they invariably were put with other good "miscellany" into the paper; whereas, had they been signed by the real writer they would have gone into the waste-paper basket. This impressed upon the youthful Bonner the worth of names, without regard to the matter, and when he bought and began to make a family paper of the then little Ledger, he literally "went for" names. Beginning with "fanny Fern," an ephemeral celebrity, whose writings were of mushroom growth and duration only, he ran through the whole list of celebrities and secured them as contributors. Look at the list of great "names"—Everett, Longfellow, Bryant, Beecher, Greeley, Diekens, Eishop

ner rich. Of course, the liberal adverytising—an act in which Bonner as an adept was second only to Barnum—spread the fame of the paper, by and through the names of the notable contributors; but, after all, the names did the business. There is scarcely a notable writer in England or America who has not been at some time or other a "contributor" to the Ledger.

TREASURER'S

Statement. THE MORNING ADVERTISER.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, 29 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, Dec. 24th, 1891.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS: DEAR SIR: Out of gratitude to you, I wish to add my testimony to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as a cure for "La Grippe," which I have had in a very aggravated form. After three weeks treatment with different medicines, without apparent relief, I was persuaded to try a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, and was almost entirely relieved in three days, and cured before the bottle was half used up.

Yours very truly, GEO. D. SUTTON.

La Grippe

Promptly yields to treat-ment with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It subdues inflammation, relieves the soreness of the lungs, loosens the cough, and promotes expectoration.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prompt to act, sure to cure

HUMPHREYS DR. HEMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are adentifically carefully prepared prescriptions; used for it years in any tased particles with success, and for hirty years used by the people. Every single ciffic is a special cure for the disease manuel. These Specifics cure without drugging.

PRINCIPAL NOS.

1 Fevers, Congestion, Infanimation
1 Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colle
1 Crying Colle, or Teething of Infanta
Diarrhea, of Children or Adults
2 Diseaser, Oriping Billous Colle.
1 Cholers, Morbus, Vomiting
2 Conghs, Cold, Bronchite
2 Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache
2 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo
2 Dyspepsia, Billous Stonnach.
2 Suppressed or Puinful Periods
2 Whites, too Profuse Periods
2 Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing
2 Neuralgia, Tootuse Periods
2 Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing
3 Richeston, Ervispelas, Eruptions.
5 Rheumanism, Rheumatie Pains
5 Fever and Ague, Chill, Malaris
7 Piles, Billad or Bleeding
9 Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head
9 Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs.
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7 Kidney Disease
8 Nervous Debility
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Sold by Druggista, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. Huminrays, Harcat, (14 pages richy bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., Cor. William and John Streets, New York. SPECIFICS

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. OLD DOMINION STEAM-

a FRIDAY at 5 o clock P. M. Manifest clos

Cabin fare via Richmond and Petersburg
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Tickets can be obtained at A. W. Garber's,
901 Main street; Chesspeake and Ohio and
Richmond and Petersburg depots, and at company's offices, 1301 Main street, and Wharf,
Rocketts.

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Freights received the Chesspeake and Ohio railway (via Newport News) at 8:40 A. M. and by
Richmond and Petersburg railroad (same days)
at 9 A. M., will make connection at NORFOLK
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PHILADELPHIA, RICH-MOND AND NORFOLK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Appointed sailing days. Every TURSDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M.

Freignt for Tuesdays' and Fridays steamers received till 11:30 A. M.; for Sundays' steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday. Freight received daily till 5 P. M.

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Fare, \$6.
For further information apply to
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General Southern Agent, Office Rockett
W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
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STEAMER ARIEL LEAVES RICHMOND EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY 7 A. M.

Electric-care direct to wharf. Only \$1.50 first class and \$1 second-class to Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News.

Freight received daily for above-named places and all points in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina.

LUCIEN R. TATUM, Vice-President, No 1117 east Main street and Wharf.

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FARMVILLE AND POWHATAN
RAILROAD D.
GENERAL OFFICES 703 EAST MAIN STREET
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT O. 10 BER 10, 1891.
LEAVE SIGNMON.
3:00 P. M. ria Richmond and Danville railroad
for Farmville and all points west of
Moseley Junction.
10:05 A. M., via Atlantic Coast Line for Bermuds. 10:05 A. M., via Atlantic Coast Line for Bormuda.

12:40 P. M., via Atlantic Coast Line for Winterpock and intermeliate stations.

All trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to Richmond and Danville and Atlantic Coast Line depots, Garber's Ticket office, or to R. T. Wilson, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

JAMES R. WERTH. General Manager. 00:25

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BAIL-SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1892.

No. 9 chair-car, except 80 burg and Clifton Forge. No. 11 palace-car for Lynchi

BAILBOAD LINES. RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILEOAD, Schedule commencing JANUARY 18, 1892—castery assets

AND POTOMAC RAILEOAD. Schedule commencing JANUART 18, 1802—casters state station day. Seri time.

9:34 A. M. leaves Byrd-Street station day, stops only at Ashland, Bethevil, Milford, Frederickslurg, Briss, and Widewater, Sleeper to Washington and New York, Aritima Washington 1:31 P. M., Baltimore at 2:50 P. M., Philadelphia 5:14 P. M., Paritime of the Commencial State of the Commencial S 11:50 A. M. load

PALLY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
4:00 P. M. Leaves Byrd-Street station, arriving Predericksburg at 0:45 P. M.
8:35 A. M. arrives Byrd-Street station, leaves Predericksburg 0:05 A. M.
ASHLAND TRAINS. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

DALLY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

6:48 A. M. Leaves Filbs. Arrives at Ashland at 7:33 A. M.
6:12 P. M. leaves Elbs. Arrives at Ashland at 6:56 P. M.
6:45 A. M. arrives Elbs. Leaves Ashland at 6:05 P. M. arrives at Elbs. Leaves Ashland at 6:18 P. M.
C. A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.
E. T. D. MYENS, General Superintentions.

A TLANTIC COAST LINE

RICHMOND AND PETERNBURG RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. Commencing MUNDAY, damasty 4.189° at a A. M., trains on this road will will run as follows: TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

Nos. 14, 15, 38, and 30 mass do solven and 78 stop on segnal at Manchestralia, and Chostor. No. 34 stops on Manchester, Drewrys, Contrains, and No. 37 stops on signal at Manchester passengers purchasing tickets to reciping-places for this frain south of Pones, 23, 53, 57, 38, 30, 40, and 41 wilgnal at all sta tions.

PULLMAN-CAR SERVICE.

DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK
To leave Richmond EVERY TUESDAY
AY 31.5 0 close I'. M. Manifest closed
tefore sating time.

Leave New York for Richmond.

P. M. and 11:00 P. M. and arriving at the at 8:25 A. M., 1:40 P. M., and arriving at the at 8:25 A. M., 1:40 P. M., and 7:45 P. M. close connection at Petersburg to an Farmville, Lymburg, and West. P. M. SULLY, Succession

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DESCRIBERT STATE
BOO A. M. Daily-Richmond and North-Brough Express—Arrivs North-Brough Express—

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD, SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JANUARY 17, 1894

TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA.:

3:20 A. M. SOUTHERN EXPRISS, daily to Ablanta, Augusta, and points Syull Connects at Greensbory for Durham and Haisign; at Salisbury for Western North Carolina. Passengers at ake sleeper at 9 P. M. Through alsepers from Danville Scath.

3:00 P. M. FAST MAIL, daily, for Atlanta, Augusta, and points South. Connects at Mosley's junction with Parmythe and Powhatan railroad at KRYSYLLS for Clarksville, Oxford, Heuderson, Durham, and Raidgib. a CAR gost through from Richmond to Raiding Through Richmond to Raiding South, Washington and Salisburgers from Daville South, Washington and Salisburgers from Daville South bound leaves Danville at 2-59 A. M.

PARLOR-CAR BETWEEN RICHMOND AND

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND

YORK-RIVER LINE, VIA WEST POINT

LEAVE RICHMOND:

Steamers leave Baltimore 4 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Trains arrive at Richmond Scilo A. M. and 10:40 A. M.

A.M. Ony ticket-office—901 east Main street.
SOL BAAS,
Traffic Manager. General Passenger Agents
W. A. Toss.

Ass't General Passenger Agents, Charlotte, N. C.
W. H. GREEN, General Manager.
E. Branker, General Manager.

days. Leaves Washington 4:20 A.

M 2:38 P. M arrives at Byrd-Street station daily.
Stops at Fredericksburg, Milloud,
Bothwell, and Ashlam. Resper
from Washington and New York.
Does not stop at Elba. Leaves
Washington 10:57 A. M.

7:48 P. M. arrives at Byrd-Street station daily.
Stops at Fredericksburg, Milloud,
Bothwell, and Ashlamb, Resper
from New York and Washington,
Leaves Washington at \$ P. M.

9:33 P. M. arrives at Byrd-Street station daily.
except Sunday. Raffet Parker the
New York and Fire-Street station daily.
except Sunday. Raffet Parker the
New York and Floridas Special leaves Byrd.
Street Station 8:50 A. M., Tuesdays, Thurstay,
and Saturdays, Arrives Byrd-Street Station
7:05 P.M., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Extra fare charged on tha train.
FREDERICKSBURG ACCOMMODATION,
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

No. Richmond. Petersburg.

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

Nos. 14, 15, 33, and 36 make no st-

On Train Nos. 14 and 23 sleeping tween New York and Tamps. Fla. (satisfied on Train Nos. 14 and 27 sleeping tween New York and Charleston. Nos. 27 and 78 sleeping-cars between and Jacksonville. On Train Nos. 27 and Taksonville.

mans no Williams F. On Train Nos 37 a sleeping-cars between Richmond and Lines Va.

In addition to the above THE NEW YORK AND FLORIDA SPEconsisting of vestibute Pullman cars out; Richmond, south-bound at 7:15 F. M. of days, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and leave teraburg, north-bound, at A. M. days, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and less tersburg, north-bound, at 8 A. M. on To Thursdays, and Saturdays. Extra charged on this train. THE ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE TO NOR

i hrough Express—Arrive Nedlirida A. M. Stope one at Peters
burg, Waverly, and Suffoth.

10:05 A.M. Daily, for Rosausee, Radford, is
leski, and Bristot; also camely a
Radford for Elucined and Peter
hontas, Parlor-car Petershive
Rosauske ant Pullman sleep
Rosauske to Memphis on Rosauske
Rosauske to Memphis on Rosauske
ricemediate stations. No conserve
beyond Rosauske, Boanske an
incornediate stations. No conserve
beyond Rosauske, Babbel
and Stations of Rosauske, Babbel
and Stations Clinen-Valley division
also for Louisvinic and Station
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PULLMAN PALACE SLEEFER
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P. M., also Pullman Steeper Proburg to Louisville via Norton a
Roanoke to Memphis and N
Orleans varKnoxville and char-

Thekets, baggage-checks, and all information in the obtained at Richmond and Potanson and at Richmond and Potanson and Advantage of the Control of the Contr

TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA.:

PARLOR-CAR BETWEEN RICHMOND AND DANVILLE. 6:00 P. M. LOCAL, daily, except Sunday for Amelia Courthouse and intermedia?

7:15 A. M.) From Atlanta and Augusta-5:30 P. M.) From Amelia Courthouse. THE PAVORITE ROUTE NORTH

LEAVE RICHMOND:

TRAIN No. 10, 3:10 P. M.

LOCAL EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday.

Stops at all stations. At Lestor Marker counsels with stage for Walkerton; with Batthers steamer at West Point.

TRAIN No. 10, 4:40 P. M.

BALTIMORE LIMITED, daily, except Sunday for West Point, connecting with Tork Niver steamers for Battimore. At Battimore steamers connect with Battimore and Other railroad washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

Steamers leave Battimore 4 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY BENEVIEW THE PRINT